North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851. NO. 34.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

NOTICE.

Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

THE conditions of the Charter incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Court House, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
B. F. HAVENS,
BENJ. F. HANKS,
JOSEPH POTTS,
Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1851. 29—td

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation to the Horse, and he will liberally reward any one who may take him up and hold him so that he gets him again. Address the subscriber, at Franklinton, Franklin county—W. W. Holden, Raleigh—or D. McPherson, Smithfield.

J. A. STONE.

February 15, 1851. 30—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850 20—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

ACADEMY—RALEIGH.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County, Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.

2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P. M.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention.

Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion, as usual.

Raleigh, February 20, 1850. 32—2t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.

The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.

The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.

The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.

Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.

History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50

Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.

Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.

Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.

The Lily and the Faton of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.

Life here and there by N. P. Willis.

The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.

The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair terms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

General Agency,

HAMPTON & STAPP,

TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid*.

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Honston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that be is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST,

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscribar at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—St.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No Californin risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Feburary a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

To all whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson*. Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson*, under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthly's, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Received to-day by Express.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Rale

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

AN ACT *to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Duncan Cameron, Richard Smith, William Boylan, George W. Mordecai, E. P. Guion, C. L. Hinton, W. W. Holden, W. J. Clarke, of Raleigh; John D. Hawkins, W. F. Hilliard, J. D. Hawkins, Jr., Issaac H. Davis, and James J. Thomas, of Franklin County; Rhodes Herndon, R. B. Gilliam, R. Kingsbury, T. B. Venable, of Oxford; John S. Eaton, of Henderson, G. D. Baskerville, H. L. Plummer, John Somerville, H. G. Goodloe, Thos. Paschall, B. E. Cooke, Samuel Phillips, Thomas E. Wilson, W. J. Hawkins, John D. Fain, N. T. Green, of Warren County; Cad. Jones, Sr., Edmund Strudwick, J. W. Norwood, O. Long, Josiah Turner, Sr., J. U. Kirkland, of Orange County, and such other persons as may associate with them, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby incorporated into a Company by the name and style of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, separate and distinct, and wholly unconnected with the Company lately existing by the same name—and by that name shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, selling and conveying estates, real, personal and mixed, so far as shall be necessary, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and no further; and shall have perpetual succession, and by said corporate name may sue and be sued, may have and use a common seal; and shall have and enjoy and exereise all the rights, powers and priviliges which other corporate bodies may lawfully do, for the purposes mentioned in this act; and may, from time to time, make all such by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, as shall be necessary for the well ordering, and conducting the affairs of the Company, upon the following fundamental terms and conditions, nevertheless, viz:

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of the said Company shall be eight hundred thousand dollars, the money part of which shall be used for the purpose of rebuilding the Road, now the property of the State, and known as the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, with a T iron rail, or iron of other form equally good, weighing not less than fifty pounds to the lineal yard, and other suitable materials, and to properly stock and equip the same with necessary engines and cars, to do the transportation thereon; that the present Railroad, known as the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, with all its machine shops, implements, warehouses, depots, water stations, engines and cars, and every other description of property appertaining to the same, shall form a part of the capital stock of the said company, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, which amount shall be owned by the State of North Carolina in the said company; that solvent individuals shall subscribe for the remaining four hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the said company, and after having so subscribed and paid the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, towards the re-construction of said Road and in refitting the same for public use, then the said subscribers and their successors shall be entitled to receive and hold one half of the interest in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, as is by this act incorporated.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted.* That it shall be lawful for the persons mentioned in the first section of this act or any three of them, to open books, under their own management, or the direction of such other persons as they may select, and at such times and places as they may think proper, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. The times and places for receiving subscriptions shall be advertised in one or more newspapers in the State, and the books shall be kept open for ninety days. At the expiration of that time all the books of subscriptions shall be returned to the individuals first named at Raleigh; and if it shall appear that four hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the capital stock of said company, by solvent subscribers, then the books shall be closed; and if more than four hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, the same shall be reduced to that sum in fair and equal proportions to the number of shares subscribed for by each stockholder. Preference shall be given to the stockholders and obligors of the late Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company during the first ninety days in which books are to be kept open, to subscribe all or any part of the said capital stock of the said company; and if, upon the return of the said books, the said sum of four hundred thousand dollars shall not have been subscribed, then said books shall be re-opened for ninety days at such time and places, and under the direction of such commissioners as any three of the persons named in the first section of this act shall designate; and if the capital stock aforesaid shall not have been subscribed at the expiration of the said ninety days, it shall be lawful to re-open said books, and keep them open until the first of October next.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That as an inducement to the Stockholders, and all such persons as may have become bound to indemnify the State against loss by reason of the loans made to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and guarantied by the State according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly, passed in the years 1838 and 1840, to subscribe for stock in the Company hereby incorporated, that whenever the sum of four hundred thousand dollars shall have been thus subscribed and shall have been paid and expended by said Company in putting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in full and complete order, then the said Stockholders and obligors shall be forever discharged from their liability to the State, by reason of the loans and guaranties aforesaid; and the Governor is hereby authorized to cause the suits now pending in Wake Superior Court against said persons to be suspended until such time as he may be fully satisfied that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed and paid to said Company; whereupon the said suits are to be dismissed at the cost of defendants: *Provided,* That the work be commenced within one year and completed within three years from and after the ratification of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the executor or administrator of any deceased person, who became bound in their life time to indemnify the State of North Carolina against loss by reason of loans made to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and guarantied by the State according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly, passed in 1838 and 1840, to subscribe for any amount of stock in the Company hereby incorporated, not exceeding the amount of said deceased person's liability to the State; and such subscriptions shall bind the estate of the testator or intestate, and the heirs, devisees, legatees or next of kin as the case may be, shall not charge the personal representative aforesaid as for a *devastavit* or otherwise; and in case the said heirs, devisees, legatees, or next of kin, shall attempt so to do, then no part of the provisions of this act for releasing the sureties to the State as aforesaid, shall enure to the benefit, relief or discharge of the testator or intestate or his property and estate, whose heir, devisee, legatee, or next of kin shall object to the subscription for stock by such executor or administrator; but the said testator or intestate and his property and estate shall remain liable as now they are or may be, in all respects, as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That where the property and estate of any infant under twenty-one years of age, shall be liable to the demands of the State on account of the loan and guaranty in the preceding sections mentioned, it shall be lawful for the guardian of such infant to subscribe in behalf of his ward, for stock in the Company hereby incorporated, to an amount not exceeding the sum for which the property and estate of such ward is or would be liable to the State as aforesaid; and in case the said ward should attempt to make his guardian liable to account to him or her for any thing more than the stock so subscribed and paid by his guardian, then no part of the provisions of this act for releasing the sureties to the State as aforesaid, shall enure to the benefit, discharge or relief of the said infant's property and estate; but the same shall remain bound as it now is or may be, in all respects, as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That in case of a domestic invasion or insurrection, the said Company shall transport the troops and munitions of war of the State of North Carolina free of charge.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Railroad, and all engines, cars, and vehicles, and all the works of said Company, together with all profits which shall accrue from the same, shall be vested in the said Company, one-half thereof to the use and benefit of the State, and the other half to the use and benefit of the individual stockholders (!) and the same shall be deemed and held to be personal estate, and shall be exempt from any public charge or tax whatsoever for the term of fifteen years: and thereafter the Legislature may impose a tax not exceeding twenty-five cents per annum on each share of the capital stock held by individuals, whenever the annual profits shall exceed eight per cent.

Sec. 9. *Be it enacted,* That the said company shall give no undue preference to the property of one person over that of another, but as far as practicable, shall transport each in the order of time in which it shall be delivered or offered for transportation, the tolls thereon being first paid or tendered. And it shall be lawful for them to charge for the transportation of persons, goods, produce and merchandise, and for the mail, any sum not exceeding the following rates: On persons, not exceeding six cents per mile for each person, unless the distance which any person may be transported should be less than ten miles, in which case an extra charge of fifty cents may be made for taking up and putting down such person; for the transportation of produce, goods, wares, merchandize and other articles, not exceeding an average of eight cents per ton per mile; and for the transportation of the mail, such sum as may be agreed upon between the company and the Post Office Department of the United States.

Sec. 10. *Be it enacted,* That in all general meetings of the said company, each stockholder shall be entitled to give one vote for each share not exceeding ten shares, and one vote for every three shares above ten shares; and it shall be lawful for the Board of Internal Improvement to appoint some suitable person to represent the interest of the State in all such meetings, who shall have a right to vote on all questions coming before them, except in the election of the directors to be appointed by the individual stockholders.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That an annual meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the said company shall be held at such time and place, in each year, as the stockholers, at their first general, or at any subsequent meeting, may appoint; to constitute which, or any general meeting called by the President and Directors, according to the provisions of this act, the presence of proprietors entitled to a majority of all the votes which could be given by all the stockholders, shall be necessary, either in person or by proxy properly authorized; and if a sufficient number do not attend on that day, or any day appointed for a general meeting called by the directors aforesaid, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn from time to time until such general meeting shall be held.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall cause to be printed certificates of the shares of the stock in the said company, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, to each person for the number of shares subscribed by him, which certificate shall be transferable by him, subject, however, to all payments due or to become due thereon; and such assignee, having first caused the transfer or assignment to be entered in a book of the Company, to be kept for the purpose, shall thenceforth become a member of the company aforesaid, and shall be liable to pay all sums due or to become due upon the stock assigned him. Provided however, that such assignment shall in no wise exempt the assignor or his representative from their liability to the said company for the payment of all such sums, if the assignee or his representative shall be unable or fail to pay the same.

Sec. 14. *Be it further enacted,* That when the General Assembly may be of opinion that the charter hereby granted shall have been violated, it may be lawful by joint resolution of the two Houses, to direct the Attorney General, with such assistant counsel as the Governor or Legislature may think proper to engage, to issue a writ of *scire facias,* returnable before the judges of the Supreme Court, calling upon the said corporation to show cause why their charter shall not be forfeited, subject to the same proceedings as are now prescribed by law in case of other corporations. Their books shall at all times be open to the inspection of a committee of the General Assembly appointed for that purpose; and the President of said company shall biennially made a report to the Legislature, on or before the third week of their Session, of their receipts and expenditures, and of such other of their proceedings as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That any Railroad which may hereafter be constructed by the State, or by any company incorporated by the Legislature, shall be at liberty to cross the road hereby allowed to be constructed, upon a level or otherwise, as may be advantageous, provided the free passage of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is not thereby obstructed.

Sec. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the Railroad shall be so crossed or approached by any other Railroad incorporated by this State, the said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company may erect a depot at or near the point of intersection, where they may receive and deliver passengers and freight, and take therefor the same rates of compensation, and be subject to the same regulations as at other depots—and should they fail or refuse to erect such depots, the State or Company owning such intersecting road, may erect one, and the company hereby incorporated shall receive and deliver passengers and freight at such depots, under the same regulations as aforesaid, unless the same shall be rendered impracticable by the situation of the Railroad at that place.

Sec. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That the profits of said Company shall be divided annually or semi-annually, at the pleasure of the said Company, one half thereof to the State of North Carolina, to be paid to the Public Treasurer of the State, and the other half among the individual stockholders.

Sec. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said President and Directors to sell the iron on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and apply the proceeds thereof to the re-construction of said road.

Sec. 19. *Be it further enacted,* That if by the first day of October next a company shall not be organized according to the terms of the foregoing act, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required so to do, to cause all operations on said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to cease, and to discharge all the persons employed, except so many as in the opinion of the Governor may be necessary to take care of the public property, and to advertise the said road and the appurtenances for sale in two papers in the town of Raleigh, one in Petersburg, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The said sale to be upon the following terms and conditions, viz: Any company of individuals, who will contract with good and sufficient security to put said road in good order with a T iron rail, or iron of other form equally good, weighing not less than fifty pounds to the lineal yard, and to properly stock and equip the same with the necessary engines and cars to do the transportation thereon, shall be incorporated as a body corporate, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, under the style and designation of the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company; and the Governor is herein authorized and required to sell said company hereby created the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, with all the appurtenances, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars with interest from the day of sale, payable in ten annual instalments of fifty thousand dollars each, together with the whole accruing interest; the first instalment of fifty thousand dollars with all the interest to be paid at the expiration of the first year from the day of sale, and the remainder at the end of each succeeding year, until the whole debt and interest are paid: The Governor is herein directed to take a mortgage on said road and appurtenances, for the security of said debt of five hundred thousand dollars, and in making his advertisement inviting proposals from purchasers, to give such description of the road as may give strangers desiring the investment, an accurate idea of the character of the work and the capacities of the country through which it runs.

Sec. 20. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall be and continue in force for seventy-five years, from and after its ratification.

OMITTED SECTIONS.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the said sum of four hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed by solvent individuals, public notice of that event shall be given by any three or more of the said commissioners, who shall have power to call a general meeting of the subscribers, at such convenient time and place as they shall name in said notice. To constitute any such meeting, a number of persons owning a majority of the shares of stock held by individuals in said company, shall be present either in person or by proxy; and if a sufficient number to constitute a meeting do not attend on the day appointed, those who do attend, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, until a meeting shall be formed.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the State of North Carolina shall be entitled to three directors in said company, to be annually appointed by the Board of Internal Improvement; and at the first meeting of said company, and annually thereafter, the said individual stockholders shall have power and authority to elect four directors, who, with the directors on the parts of the State, shall have power to elect a President out of their own body, to manage the affairs of the said company, and who shall continue in office until their successors shall have been elected. The President, with any three or more of the directors, or in the absence of the President, any four of the Directors, who shall appoint one of their own body President pro tem., shall constitute a board for the transaction of business. In case of vacancy in the office of President or any Director, from death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be supplied by appointment of the board, until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 6. *Be it enacted,* That the said President and Directors shall have full power and authority to contract for all works which may be necessary and expedient, and to make contracts with any person or pesons on behalf of the said company, for constructing the said road, and performing all other works which from time to time may be necessary for the proper completion and repairs of the said road; to require from the individual subscribers, from time to time, such advances of money on their respective shares as the wants of the company may demand, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be advanced, if the whole shall be found necessary; to call on any emergency a general meeting of the stockholders, giving one month's previous notice thereof, in one or more newspapers; to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers as they may require; and generally to transact all the necessary business of the company, during the intervals between the general meetings of the Company.

Sec. 7. *Be it enacted,* That if any stockholder shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the President and Directors, within one month after the same shall have been advertised in one or more convenient newspapers, it shall and may be lawful for the said President and Directors to sell at public auction, and to convey to the pucharser the share or shares of such stockholder so failing, giving one month's previous notice of the time and place of sale in manner aforesaid; and, after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the proceeds thereof, to pay the surplus, if any, to the owner or his legal representative; and if the said sale shall not produce the sum required to be advanced with the incidental charges attending the sale, then the said President and Directors may recover the balance of the original subscriber or his assignee, or the executor or administrator of either of them, by suit in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof, or by warrant before any justice of the peace of the county of which he is a resident; and any purchaser of the stock of the company under such sale, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietor. It shall, nevertheless, be lawful for the said President and Directors, if they deem it expedient, instead of selling the stock of delinquent subscribers, as contemplated by this section, to recover such sums as may be due the said company from delinquent subscribers, by suit in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof, or by warrant before any justice of the peace of the county in which such delinquent stockholder is a resident.

Basis of Democratic Harmony and Action. At the adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Virginia, now in this city, held at the Capitol on Monday night, Feb. 17th, 1851, Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., in the Chair, and H. B. Tomlin, Esq., Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted. The first eight were reported by H. A. Wise, Esq., from the committee of twelve, and the 9th was moved by B. Rush Floyd, Esq., as a substitute for the concluding portion of that committee's Report:

1. *Resolved,* That the Democratic party of Virginia abides where it has ever stood, immovably firm upon the joint basis of *the Rights of the States and of the Union of the States.*

2. *Resolved,* That they acknowledge fealty to be due alike to the *Constitution of the United States and* to the *Reserved Sovereignties of the States,* as paramount laws of a common country; and they will maintain both, and repel all attempts to invade either, by every means which may lawfully be employed by good citizens and true patriots.

3. *Resolved,* That as the *Federal Union,* in the foundations of our governments, is perfectly harmonized with the separate and several *State Sovereignties,* there is no real ground for difference in fact, and should be none in feeling, between those who are the true friends of both.

4. *Resolved,* That it is the object of this meeting to heal past and prevent future dissensions, caused by the continued *agitation* of past issues and of the mode of their adjustment, among the friends of *the Union and of State Rights, of Democracy and of the Confederacy, of Liberty and of Law.*

5. *Resolved,* That all further agitation of these issues and of their late adjustment, either upon the one hand or upon the other, having no practical end, is now worse than vain, and is dangerous alike to all that is precious in the Union and that is worth preserving in the States.

6. *Resolved,* That to appeal, on the one hand, to State Sovereignties *now to attempt, by a resort to extreme remedies, to undo what has been done, is to invoke them to rick the good which is still left and which is too precious to be jeoparded for that, whatever it be, which is lost and which cannot be restored.* And, appeals, on the other hand, to a love of the Union and to Federal Power, *intended to impair, if not destroy, the Rights of the States and to humble State pride,* are no less odious in doctrine than they are in the *design of converting the holiest sentiments of patriots into mere political capital, to be traded upon by that Party for Consolidation which is as destructive of the Union and of the Constitution of the Confederacy as it is of the Rights of the States and of the Liberties of the People.*

7. *Resolved,* That it is the duty and the aim of the Democratic Party of Virginia, to aid in preserving all the rights and all the just ends which our institutions, State and Federal, were intended to secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, threatening to disturb our National peace, the sister-hood of our States and the family friendship of our People throughout the Republic.

8. *Resolved,* That to that end the Democratic Party, from its principles of peace and brotherhood among men, from its devotion to human liberty, from its love of Justice and Equality, from its hatred of all tyranny, in whatever form it exists or is exerted, from its jealousy of power, from its dread of Disunion and its equal detestation of a Central Despotism, from its faithful adherence to First Principles, from its sacrifices in the past and from its present relations and hopes, is, of all parties, pre-eminently best constituted to counsel and to save the Country in this crisis of danger.

9. *Resolved,* That this meeting cordially tenders to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with the Democracy of Virginia in an organization on the principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions.

The Democratic papers of Virginia and the Union were requested to publish the above resolutions.

Richmond Enquirer.

To Raise Fine Irish Potatoes. In compliance with the request of the Constitutionalist, we give him our method of growing Irish potatoes. We must premise that we fear the plan will not be suited to city Gardeners, as pine straw is essential to its success.

Select a spot of ground, which has a red clay foundation, if possible; it should also be rather low and moist. Break it up well, first with a shovel plough, and then with a subsoil. Broadcast heavily with strong stable manure, and turn this in lightly with a small short plough. With the same plough, open trenches by running single furows about two feet apart. Cut the potatoes, place them in the drill 10 inches or a foot distant, and then cover by merely leveling the surface. Immediately after, while your ground is loose, and before a rain falls upon it, cover the whole with pine-straw from 12 to 18 inches deep and await your crop.

Long-leaf pine-straw is the best, as it will not so readily pack or rot as any other covering. It should be covered deep, to keep the earth moist and cool duriug the heat of summer. The proper time for planting is January; although February will do very well.

By strictly attending to these directions you will produce as fine potatoes as can be had in any market.

Yellow potatoes are the best for our climate.

The crop will be found upon the surface of the ground. *Edgefield Advertiser.*

Debate in the Senate on the late Resistance to the Law in Boston.

Saturday, February 22, 1851.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's message relative to the late resistance to law in Boston, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Downs resumed the remarks commenced by him on yesterday. He maintained that the Fugitive Slave law had been executed and had been carried out in as effectual a manner as the most sanguine of its supporters had anticipated. He enumerated the saveral instances and cases in Indiana, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, in which the law had been executed and the fugitives reclaimed. These cases, he argued, were evidence that the law could be carried into execution. Wherever it had been attempted, with the exception of Boston, it had been successfully executed.

He defended the Compromise of the last session—of which this law was a most important feature—which had been pronounced as having failed altogether in its objects. He considered it had been eminently successful. He alluded to the state of feeling existing at the North before the passage of the Compromise acts, and said that since then a great change in popular sentiment had taken place. At the last session resolutions in favor of the Wilmot proviso and kindred measures, were presented by every northern State except one; at this session no such resolutions were presented. Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, had reversed their legislation, and the two former had openly declared their approbation of the Compromise. Pennsylvania also had undergone a change, and resolutions in favor of the Compromise were now pending before the Legislature, and it was evident that the people of that State were determined to stand by and carry out that Compromise. Indiana had re-elected to the Senate one of the boldest advocates of the Compromise. In New York the counter feeling had gone so far that, although the Whigs had a large majority in the Legislature, they cannot elect any man to the Senate who is adverse to the execution of the laws. The Senator from South Carolina saw something ominous to the South, in the fact that the President applied to Congress to enable him to employ a military force in the execution of the laws. He saw nothing ominous in it; on the contrary, an omen of good, an omen of that great and beneficial change in the sentiment of northern people towards the South. The President and his chief Cabinet officer were both from the North, and they evidenced by this action their high and patriotic intention to execute this law, and to execute it among their own people, even if it required the power of the army and navy to effect it.

If the Senator from Virginia thought this law was a dead letter, would the Senator give up the law? would he vote for a bill to repeal this law which he said had produced no fruits? The Senator would do no such thing.

Mr. Clemens was not one of those who had voted for the Compromise acts of the last session; but he was one of those who were disposed to give those acts a fair trial before condemning them. There was but one of those acts capable of repeal, and that one was the one now before them. If he believed this law the Fugitive Slave law, a dead letter on the statute book, he would say that the time for the dissolution of the Union had arrived. The people of Alabama had no particular or immediate interest in this law, for they did not lose more than one negro in five years; but they had an interest in the execution of the Constitution. They well know that if one provision of the Constitution could be disregarded and set aside, that another and other provisions could be treated likewise, and that there would be no safety or dependence to be placed in the Constitution. He did not regard this law as a dead letter. He considered that it had been carried into execution.

It had been executed in Ohio, in Indiana, in New York, and in Pennsylvania; in the latter State it had been, the Senator from New Hampshire said, overexecuted by sending a freeman into slavery. In this the Senator was in error. First, the man was not sent into slavery, for he was returned; and, in the next place, he was not a free man. The mistake in the case was, that he was sent to the wrong master, for he was actually a slave. Such a mistake was apt to occur, and the Senator from New Hampshire should be charitable to the mistakes of others. There was a tale abroad that a negro once called on a distinguished statesman of New Hampshire and said he was a fugitive slave; he implored his aid and sought his shelter; he was taken in and comforted by the statesman. Subsequently, it was ascertained that the negro was no slave, and that he had had his free papers in his pocket all the time. Such a mistake having occurred in New Hampshire, the Senator might excuse the mistake in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hale said this piece of history was new to him.

Mr. Clemens said the memory of the Senator must be imperfect, for he had told the tale to him (Mr. C.) and the Senator from Tennessee as having occurred to himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hale. I have a perfect recollection of what I stated to the Senator and the Senator from Tennessee on the occasion referred to; but it was not as the Senator had stated it. A man did call on me at my house, and represented himself to be a fugitive slave; but he had not been in my presence three minutes before I knew he was an impostor. While talking with me he kept his hat on; and I knew that no one who was raised a slave at the South would ever do this in the presence of a gentleman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clemens resumed. The law had been executed in every case where attempted except in Boston, and there it was resisted in this particular instance by a negro mob. He did not regard this fact as conclusive evidence that even there the law could not be executed. The very slave who had been rescued could not with safety attend an abolition meeting in a small town in Massachusetts, without being in the disguise of a female. Mobs were no indications of popular will, certainly not of the inefficacy of the laws. There was a mob in Boston on a former occasion, and a convent was burnt to the ground. An actor caused a mob in New York, which was not overcome till after considerable bloodshed; churches were burnt in Philadelphia, one after another, and the city was in tumult for weeks; in Baltimore, not forty miles from this place, mobs had taken place, and the property of private individuals was destroyed; and in the southwest gangs of desperadoes have set the laws in defiance for weeks at a time. These did not demonstrate that the laws of the land could not be enforced. But he still regarded the President as having done nothing but what it was his duty to have done. He had acted as a statesman and a patriot who, knowing his duty, had resolved to perform it.

The Senator from South Carolina had spoken of the legislation of Illinois and Indiana excluding free negroes as indications rather of a desire to free themselves of a worthless population than is favorable to the South. Those laws were not new to the Senator; similar ones were in force in South Carolina and Alabama. He cared not what the object of those States was, so it was not hostile to the South. Such legislation was not hostile to the South. He had no fault to find with it. If the free States would all prohibit negroes coming into them, he would rather have such legislation than a law to reclaim fugitives. It would be the best legislation to prevent slaves running off. In conclusion, he repeated that he considered the President had acted with the greatest propriety, and that he had done his duty, and would continue to do so.

Mr. Borland was not present when this law passed, but if he had been he would have voted for it, though without any expectation that it would result in any practical benefit or good result. In his expectation he had not been disappointed. He considered the law a complete failure. It had been executed in some half dozen cases, but what was that number to the thousands of fugitives who were now in the free States. He had been opposed to the compromise acts, and would have voted against them, but he had hoped that they would have produced some good fruits, but in this he was disappointed. He saw none of the good results following them which were predicted by their supporters. Agitation and excitement had not been allayed; they continued still, not only in the country, but in the halls of Congress. Slavery is still discussed in some form or another; and the subjects leading to this agitation were introduced by those who voted for the Compromise, and particularly by the chief champion of those measures.

Mr. Turney reviewed all the acts comprising what is known as the Compromise, and denied that, while the South yielded up everything to obtain this one law, she had obtained anything of the least practical value. He did not consider the law as having been executed. He denied that anything had occurred showing a sentiment at the North more favorable to the South, since the passage of the Compromise acts. He considered it utterly impossible to execute the law while there were clubs and organizations in every free State formed to defeat its enforcement.

Mr. Chase was one of these who had opposed the so-called Compromise acts, and had voted for only one of them, viz: the act abolishing the slave trade in this District. He considered that those acts had totally failed in producing that establishment of questions which they were represented as being capable of. Both sides of the Compromise declared this law had not been executed. He had voted against this law. In his opinion the duty of enforcing the provision of the Constitution was the duty of the States and not of the General Government. He considered it a compact between the States, and Congress had nothing to do with the subject. Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, such had been the general opinion, and the States had made regulations to execute this clause of the Constitution. The Supreme Court, however, by that decision, had denied the States had any such power, and declared it was the duty of Congress. He regarded the Supreme Court as practically expunging the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves from the Consitution, for it relieved the States from all obligations to do the duty, and no act of Congress could be effectually carried out. He then pointed out the various means by which claimants would be deterred from claiming their slaves, on account of the immense costs, the time lost, the trouble and difficulty of overcoming legal obstacles, &c., and said he saw but little practical good resulting from this law to the Southern claimant. He then alluded to the several cases in which the law had been enforced.

He detailed the circumstances attending the late proceedings in Boston, and considered it as no such occurrence calling for the extraordinary proceedings contemplated. He said the question of the execution of this law was with the people. If they willed it, it would be executed, if they did not design it should, no proclamation would effect it. He referred to the proclamation of Gen. Gage, in Boston seventy-five years ago, which was intended to coerce the people into submission to laws they did not approve of; that proclamation led to revolution. He considered the proclamation of the President as entrely unnecessary.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, defended his State from the charge of having ever done anything to obstruct the execution of this or any other law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, or of any interference with the rights of Southern States. He had the usual allowance of human sympathy; but whenever the case should arise to present the question between the whites and the blacks, he would never be found warring against his own complexion and race in behalf of the negroes. He considered the course of the President since he had been in office as eminently patriotic and proper; he thought that course had been beneficial to the country, and that it had completely spiked the cannon of the Senator from New York and his party.

He had long remarked the singular fact that the sympathy of those who clamored so loud in behalf of the poor negro always ceased when the negro became free, and when he required their sympathy and aid. The Senator from Ohio had alluded to Gage's proclamation, and had told them that that had been followed by blood; if the Senator meant to say that the proclamation of the President, requiring obedience to the laws, was to be followed by a conflict and bloodshed, he would say to the Senator let that contest come on just as soon as the party who intended it thought proper. He did not regard the late mob in Boston as any true indication of the feeling of the people of Massachusetts; he preferred to suppose the demonstration at Springfield occasioned by the conduct of the English miscreant Thompson better reflected their sentiments. He promised that if Thompson would visit Iowa to carry out any of his seditious designs, he would be most summarily dealt with.

Mr. Douglas explained the legislation of Illinois with regard to free blacks coming to reside therein. There had always been a law punishing with severity the harboring or concealment of a runaway slave. The people of that State now, by constitutional provision, prohibited negroes coming to reside there, whether free or slave. They had determined that Illinois should not be a colony for the free negroes of the Union, and for the worthless, and broken-down, and runaway servants from the adjoining slave States. They were a white people, and were determined to preserve a white population. Let the other States take care of their free negroes, and let the slave be sent back to his owner, where the Constitution placed him.

The Senator from Ohio expressed as his opinion that this law could never be executed; that the decision of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case had virtually expunged the constitutional provision. He regarded this declaration as a gross calumny upon the people of the free States.

The Senator was of the opinion that it was the duty of the States to execute this provision, and that the Federal Government had nothing to do with it. To suppose in such a case that the law was a dead letter, was to imply a charge that every officer, constable, sheriff, judge, and every legislator, would disregard his obligations to the Constitution he had sworn to support, and would be false to his country and his God.

Mr. Chase explained that he had always been of the opinion that it was an obligation upon the States to execute this provision; but the Supreme Court had decided that the States had no power to legislate for the execution of this clause of the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas said that the Supreme Court, in the decision in the case alluded to, had positively declared that the constitutional provision was imperative, the slaves shall be delivered up. It was the duty of every man, whether an officer or private citizen, to obey and carry out the Constitution, and to say that this duty would not be performed by the people of the free States, was to assert a gross calumny upon them. No man could disregard his duty to the Constitution by refusing to execute this law, without being false to his country and his God.

He considered that there was in the designs of many a fixed purpose of resisting this law. He did not regard the occurrence in Boston as one of those accidental matters. He looked upon it as the result of long determined and preconcerted measures, having in view the resistance of this law.

It was the result of a conspiracy; not, perhaps, with a view to this isolated case, but a conspiracy to defeat the law whenever it was attempted to be enforced. He did not regard the negroes as half so responsible as their white aiders, abetters, advisers, and counsellors. The law of conspiracy applied to them, and each conspirator was responsible for the acts of the whole; and he held the white men, who by their advice and counsel had urged on the negroes to commit these excesses, equally responsible, although they took no part in the actual violence. The negroes would never have committed this violence, were it not for the promptings and incitements of white men. He held white men who were then in his sight responsible for this mob; for by their speeches, their addresses, and the principles avowed by them at the last session, they had driven these negroes to this outrage. They had told the negroes that this law was unjust, that there was a law higher than it—that it might be disregarded, and that it ought not to be enforced. These sentiments, uttered by men occupying high places and positions, had had an effect upon the simple-minded negroes; and they had been induced in consequence to commit acts which their white advisers had not the courage nor boldness to untertake in person. He stated that, since the passage of this law, arms, pistols, and bowie knives had been placed in the hands of the free negroes by the abolitionists, that the law might be resisted. He had stood in a crowd of two thousand persons, and had heard speaker after speaker tell them to arm and to strike, to kill, if necessary, any one who would attempt to recapture a fugitive slave.

Mr. Cass continued the debate, maintaining that the law had been executed, and would be executed.

Mr. Berrien obtained the floor, and after some conversation the subject was postponed till Monday, and made the special order for that day.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

There are, in some of the Public Libraries of Europe, books composed of vellum, upwards of a thousand years old, which give no evidences of decay, and which may, unless destroyed by some accident, withstand the ravages of time for another thousand years with equal freedom from decay. Whatever might have been the process employed in preparing vellum during the earlier ages, it is certain, to say the least, that it has not since been improved. The ink of that period too, is less liable to fade or decay.

Home Gazette.

The Surrender of Villagos in Hungary—The last Magyar field. The act of laying down their arms by the Hungarians took place on the fields between Kiss-Jeno and Szollos, and this act will be designated in history as the Surrender of Vilagos. At Arad, on the banks of the Maros, the plain undulates in little hills which are planted with the finest vines of Hungary; these are the vine-yards of Menes. The country here gradually loses its level character and vegetation, and forms the commencement or spurs of the Transylvanian range of the Carpathians. A beautiful road leads through wood and valley to Szollos and Jeno; along which Rudiger and Georgey rode to view the mournful ceremony. On the 13th of August the sun shone bright and hot; Georgey's army stood in regimental array 24,000 men strong and 144 cannon. In the foremost ranks the infantry, in the rear of the artillery, on either sides the cavalry. A death-like stillness pervaded the army, their looks were bent to the ground. The soil was sacred; it was the grave of their honor. From time to time, the report of a shot broke the stillness of the scene. Some hussar had fired the last charge of his carbine into the head of his faithful horse, determined that the brave animal at least, should not survive the disgrace of its master and the fall of Hungary. Others of his comrades had unstrapped their saddles in the forest, and laid them aside with csako and dolmany as things which they could no longer call their own; they had then dashed off on their wild steeds over the plains; to resume their former course of life, the wild, free Csikos of the heath. The hussars, too, in rank and file, took the saddles from their horses in silence, piled them in large heaps, together with their arms and standards; and stepped back to their horses. Here stood the Ferdinand Regiment, with its brave Colonel at its head, a picture of grief and despair; his sword was gone; he had flung it with a curse at Georgey's feet, when the latter succeeded in carrying his proposals of surrender in the last council of war. Beside them stood the Hanover hussars. Count Batthyani, their commanding officer, at their head, on foot; with his own hand he had killed his charger, the finest in the whole army, that it might never bear a Cossack on its back. Further on the Nicholaus and Alexander regiments, Georgey's guardian angels in the Carpathia. Hungary's avenging angels in the victories of April, shadows of former greatness, remains of old regiment, in which but a few survived to serve as the framework of a newly-organized battalion. Close at hand stood the Coburg and Wurtumburg Imperial Hussars. The regiments of cavalry were distributed on the flanks—Lehel Hussars, which had not yet had an opportunity of emulating the older regiments, the Hunaudy corps, which had already won the respect of the veteran troops. The generals stood gathered in a group, or rode slowly up and down the battalions. Foldvary approached the ninth battalion, with tears in his eyes; under his command in conjunction with the third it had been the first to storm the ramparts of Buda.

The men loved him as a father, and had rescued him from many a danger. Foldvary, one of the bravest of the brave, was short-sighted; and frequently rode into the very midst of the enemy, whence he had again and again been extricated by his brave soldiers. At this moment, when they saw their former colonel coming up to bid them a last farewell, as if electrified with one thought, they formed themselves unbidden into a large square; the standard-bearer hands the flag to his neighbour; and thus it passes from one to another up to the colonel. Every man kisses it; they then lay it upon a few faggots in the midst of the square, and look on in silence whilst the flag burns to ashes. Nagy Sandor, a Murat likewise in taste for costume, stands in conversation with Poltenberg, dressed in his splendid uniform. The latter, undistinguished in outward appearance, with indolent features, concealing a spirit of true bravery, had followed Georgey with blind devotion. The tranquility of the countenance contrasted strongly with the visible excitement of Nagy Sandor. Count Ecinington, Georgey's warmest friend, was pacing up and down near them; he was idolized by his comrades, but never made any pretensions to merit, content to assist in adding one stone to the temple of his friend's fame. Generals Lahner, Kenzich, Kiss Colonel Georgey, and others, were on horseback, conversing on different subjects. Damianish, the colossus in stature and courage, had remained as commander in Arad. The new dictator appeared in the simple dress which he was accustomed to wear when on march. He endeavoured to put on a cheerful face; but his features were more solemn, dark, and iron-bound, than usual. He rode up and down before the hussars, murmuring here and there a word of encouragement, and slowly inspected the Honved battalions, the scarred warriors of the former regiments—Schwarzenborg, Franz Karle, Prinz von Prussen, Don Miguel and Wasa. He then rode in front of the

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

PRAISE AND DISPRAISE.

The Editor of that bitter Federal sheet, the Ashborough Herald, thus summarily puts down and puts up several of the leading members of the last Assembly:

"Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, a gentleman distinguished for his talents, gained no fresh laurels in the last session. He introduced the doctrine of secession, which, after a stormy debate, was effectually killed. It was an imprudent step, and we almost regret that one so talented should be guilty of so much folly. He evidently did not know our people as well as they know themselves. Not content with one step to ruin, he completed his race by voting on both sides of the Equal Suffrage question. Hon. William H. Washington, heretofore rather a favorite with his party, plunged his bright prospects into a dark gulf in the same easy way. We have not a doubt that both these gentlemen returned to their homes regretting that they had spent the winter in Raleigh. The one failed to establish a favorite doctrine, and the other showed himself wanting in the essentials of a good statesman—firmness and independence. In speaking of what these gentlemen have lost, we allude to their general standing and popularity; how they may sustain themselves at home, we pretend not to say. A people strongly attached to an able representative, sometimes sustain him in error.

Mr. Gilmer preserved fresh and green the laurels heretofore gained. Mr. Haughton added new ones to his political cap. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, did no less. None in the Whig party *gained* so much as John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford. He went to Raleigh decidedly unpopular, and left a favorite and leader. He sustained well his talents, and displayed much prudence. His reputation as a statesman is decidedly ascendant. John A. Lillington fully sustained himself. Col. Joyner is a corner stone, and will be."

It would be a matter of regret, indeed, if such an Editor could *do* what he *imagines* he has done in the above article, by a few strokes of his pen; but Messrs. Shepard and Washington will "pursue the even tenor of their way," justas if this Editor had never spoken of them, and Messrs. Gilmer, Haughton, Woodfin, Bynum, Lillington and Joyner are in no serious danger of being stifled by any sudden rush of popularity which the Herald man may produce in their favor.

Mr. Shepard's offence is, that he stood up manfully for the rights and the sovereignty of his native State; and Mr. Washington has sinned beyond all hopes of pardon, because, like Mr. Shepard, he deemed it his duty to vote for Equal Suffrage. The people of the State may see in this language of one of the Convention advocates, what they may have to expect in case the schemes and purposes of such men as the Herald Editor and of those he compliments, should happen to prevail.

Col. Joyner, it seems, is "a corner-stone." This is, doubtless, because that gentleman spoke so contemptuously, during the late session, of the non-landholders and of their claim to political equality with the rest of their fellow-citizens.

The man who could deliberately write and print such an article as the above, shows by his principles that he is not fitted for a citizen of a Republican State. We speak not of the substance or tone of his remarks in relation to the gentleman named, but of his opposition to Equal Suffrage—an opposition so bitter that he would devote to destruction those of his own party friends who sustained it by their votes, while he lavishes the highest praise on a gentleman who made himself notorious for all time, by the contempt and indignation with which he treated this great measure of equal justice and equal rights. If the Editor of the Herald desires to live among no people who do not persist in discriminating against each other at the polls, on account of the want of a certain species of property, he will find it necessary, ere long, to emigrate from North Carolina. Perhaps Canada or Great Britain would suit him better.

Mr. John Capeheart, who went to Boston to reclaim the fugitive, Shadrach, has returned to his home in Norfolk. While in Boston a number of writs were out for his body, but he kept himself quiet and out of the way, and thus escaped the fangs of the "higher law" party. It is like risking one's self upon a foreign soil with unlawful purposes, to go to Boston in search of a fugitive slave, with a view to reclaim him *according to the Constitution and the law.* Is *this* the Union which our fathers formed? These Bostonians—or those of them who take part in rescuing fugitives—can declaim by the hour against the "sin" of slavery, but not one cent will these hypocrites contribute towards buying the slave from his owner, for the purpose of setting him free.

As in the manufacture of materials for domestic cousumption, so also, says the Charleston Courier, "in that of *arms for our defence*, the State of South Carolina is gradually paving her way to that career of independence which will yet conduct her to prosperity and wealth." A powder magazine and depot for the reception of arms have already been established in that State; and the Ordnance Department have just ordered to be cast within the State, two batteries of field artillery, consisting of eight 6 pounders and four 12 pound howitzers. South Carolina is preparing not only to live within herself, but to *defend* herself, if necessary, against the assaults of her enemies.

We are glad to see that our City authorities are causing granite crossways to be laid down at such points on the streets as will accomodate the greatest portion of pedestrians in muddy weather. Such an improvement has long been needed. All the crossways but the one leading from Peace's block to the Post Office, are being constructed at the public expense. That was laid down by subscriptions gotten up by a few public-spirited individuals on Fayetteville Street.

By a law of Massachusetts, any officer of hers who may assist in recapturing a fugitive slave is liable to fine and imprisonment, and there is an express prohibition against using any of her jails to secure a fugitive, when taken. This law has been in force several years. The Legislature of that State is now in session, and has been for some time; but no step has been taken towards repealing this law. It will not be repealed. What is this, but nullification of the boldest character? If *South Carolina* had been guilty of such a course of action, we should never hear the last of it.

We have received an Obituary notice from some person at Anderson's Store, Caswell County; and it does not appear in the paper, because no name was sent with it. We cannot publish Marriages or Deaths, (we repeat this for the dozenth time,) unless they are accompanied by some name. If the writer of the Obituary notice from Anderson's Store, will send us his name, the Obituary will be published.

We learn that the Commissioners of Wilmington have availed themselves of the act of the Legislature, by subscribing $100,000 to the Stock of the Manchester Road; and have directed the issue of bonds, in sums of $500 to $10,000, payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

MESSRS. STANLY AND INGE.

We noticed in our last the personal difficulty between Messrs. Stanly and Inge, of the House of Representatives; and we have now to state, on the authority of our Northern exchanges, that these gentlemen have actually shot pistols at each other, and that, immediately afterwards, the affair was "amicably adjusted."

The cause of the difficulty is thus stated in the newspapers: In the course of a debate in the House, on the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Stanly was provoked to say to Mr. Inge that he, Mr. Inge, "had little sense and less charity." Mr. Inge replied that the remark was "ungentlemanly and unjust," and proceeded "from a blackguard." Mr. Stanly retorted that Mr. Inge had "*charged*" him with being a blackguard, but he had just "*shown*" to the House and to the country that he (Inge) was one. This led to the challenge, and now for the account of the fight. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date the 24th February, says:

"Messrs. Stanly and Inge, with their friends (Mr. Ashe, the friend of Mr. Stanly, and Gov. Brown, of Mr. Inge,) quietly absented themselves from the city to-day, crossed the Maryland line and fought a duel. They fought with pistols. After exchangeing shots, (one round,) neither party being wounded, the affair was amicably adjusted by the friends of the parties, and they all returned quietly to the city this evening. The difficulty grew out of language used some days since by Mr. Inge, in debate, at which Mr. Stanly took offence."

The Washington papers of Wednesday last contain the following statement—evidently by authority—as to the "adjustment" of the difficulty":

"ADJUSTMENT. In reference to the difficulty between the Hon. S. W. Inge and the Hon. Edward Stanly, which grew out of the debate in the House of Representatives on yesterday week, we are authorized to state that they met each other with pistols, and, "after an exchange of shots between the parties, the friend of Mr. Stanly advanced to the opposite party, and expressed a desire that the matter should be terminated, and, in order to arrive at an amicable settlement, stated that the remarks made by Mr. Stanly in reference to Mr. Inge were made by Mr. Stanly in reply to what he considered a gross personality on the part of Mr. Inge in his first remarks. And as the friends of Mr. Inge stated those remarks to have been political, and, as such, should not have a personal bearing, Mr. Stanly withdrew his remarks. And the above having been submitted to the principals, and by them accepted, the difficulty between them was announced as honorably and amicably settled."

We predicted in our last, that no one would be "hurt" as the result of this difficulty; but far be it from us to call in question the chivalry or the gallant bearing of the gentlemen concerned. They have proved themselves to be quite courageous—a fact well known before; and both to be "had shots"—a fact before unknown. They have tried the whole matter by fire, and, after all, it has been determined and adjudged that they misunderstood each other, and that nothing *personally* offensive was intended on either side.

This is no business of ours, except in a "political" sense; but we trust we may be allowed to say, that in our opinion this whole affair adds but another to the many farces perpetrated according to the "code of honor."

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We publish to-day, for the information of the public, and in compliance with the request of many of our subscribers, the charter of incorporation of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, granted by the last Legislature; and we also invite the attention of such as feel an interest in the matter, to the proceedings of the Meeting held in this City on Tuesday last, on the subject of the re-construction of said Road.

It will be seen that the General Commissioners have directed Books of Subscription to be opened on the first Monday in March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Raleigh, Forestville, Franklinton, Louisburg, Henderson, Oxford, Ridgeway, Warrenton, Gaston, Petersburg, Norfolk, and Richmond; and that, under a Resolution of the Meeting of the old stockholders and other persons interested, it was decided that all persons who may wish to subscribe, be invited to come forward at once and do so. We refer those who desire information on the subject generally, to the charter itself.

The general impression in the Meeting alluded to, seemed to be, that there was no doubt the charter would be accepted and the Road put in good order; and gentlemen well qualified, by their information and experience in such matters to form a sound and reliable opinion on the subject, did not hesitate to express the belief that the stock of the Company would pay handsome dividends. Delegates were in attendance from Petersburg and Norfolk; and the assurances as to subscriptions to the work by the people of these enterprising communities, were of the most satisfactory and cheering character.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, opinions have been delivered in the following cases, by the Supreme Court of North Carolina:

By PEARSON, Judge. In Hardy v. Williams, from Bertie—judgment reversed, and *venire de novo.*

Also, in State v. Jones, from Anson—judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

Also, in State v. Cherry, from Martin—directing judgment to be affirmed.

Also, in Hathaway v. Floyd, from Chowan—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Adams v. Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, from Guilford—affirming the judgment.

Also, in State v. Tilghman, from Craven—declaring that there is no error.

Also, in Ormond v. Moye, from Greene—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Wilson, v. Purcell, from Rockingham—affirming the judgment.

Also, in McLeod v. Kirkham from Moore—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Green and Wife v. Stevens, in Equity, from Sampson—dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Knight. v. Bunn, in Equity, from Nash—declaring that the note to D. A. T. R. is not secured by the deed.

Also, in Smith v. Davenport, in Equity, from Henderson—declaring that the bill of sale was intended as a mortgage, and directing a reference.

Also, in Powell v. McDonald, in Equity from Richmond—dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Paul v. Baker, from Halifax; also, in Devereux v. Burgwyn, from Northampton—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Mills v. Williams, from Rutherford—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Wharton v. Hopkins, from Guilford—affirming the judgment.

Also, in Downey v. Bullock, in Equity, from Granville—dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Ballenger v Iddings, in Equity, from Guilford—decree for plaintiff.

Also, in Ward v. Turner, in Equity, from Martin—reversing the decree, with directions.

WADESBOROUGH BANK. We learn from the Wadesborough Argus, that in five days after the books were opened, more than $70,000 were subscribed to the stock of this Bank, (more than enough to set the bank agoing,) in Wadesborough alone.

Jenny Lind's Concerts in New Orleans have proved immensely attractive. Her first five Concerts realized over $90,000. She was to give five more, and then proceed to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

NEW YORK AND OHIO. The Washington Union thinks there is little prospect of electing a United States Senator in Ohio, and it is uncertain whether one will be elected by the Legislature of New York.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

In pursuance of previous notice, a number of the old Stockholders and other persons, interested in the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, assembled at the Court-House in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 25th of February, 1851; when, on motion of Gen. R. M. Saunders, the Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the Chair, and George Little and W. W. Holden were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting; after which, on motion of Gen. Saunders, a Select Committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting what is proper to be done, in order to secure the charter granted by the last Legislature for the incorporation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. The following gentlemen were appointed as this Committee, viz: Gen. R. M. Saunders, Charles L. Hinton, John S. Eaton, John D. Hawkins, Sr., James Gordon, H. D. Bird, and R. O. Britton, Esquires.

In order to give the Committee the necessary time to confer togther and prepare their report, the Meeting adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting re-assembled at four o'clock, when Gen. Saunders, from the Select Committee of seven, submitted the following Report and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Select Committee, appointed for the purpose of considering what is proper to be done in order to secure the charter granted by the last Legislature, for the incorporation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, report

That in the opinion of the committee the charter is such as to render it to the interest of the old stockholders in said Road, as well as of the obligors to the State, and of the highest importance to the public, that it should be accepted and secured; and that whilst the old stockholders and obligors have the privilege for ninety days of taking the whole amount of the individual capital, as many of them may be unable to subscribe the full amount of their liability, so as to make up the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, it is deemed advisable that Books should be opened, and all persons feeling so inclined should be invited at once to subscribe for such amount of stock as they may be disposed to take. With this view the committee submit the resolutions herewith reported, which they recommend should be adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the charter granted by the last General Assembly for the incorporation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for the purpose of re-constructing the said Raleigh and Gaston Road, holds out such inducements of advantage to the public as ought at once to be accepted and the stock taken.

2. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners appointed under said act be requested to have Books opened, with the view of having the stock subscribed at the earliest practicable period, and that all persons be invited to subscribe, so as to render the success of the work certain.

3. *Resolved*, That so soon as the amount required by the charter shall have been subscribed, the Commissioners give notice for a meeting of the stockholders at Henderson on such day as they shall name, with the request that the subscribers be punctual in their attendance in person or by proxy, in order to the organization of the Company, and the adoption of such rules and regulations as the object and purposes of the corporation may require.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
JNO. D. HAWKINS, SR.
JAMES GORDON,
C. L. HINTON,
JNO. S. EATON,
H. D. BIRD.
RICH'D O. BRITTON.

Gen. Saunders made some remarks in explanation of the clerical omissions in the charter granted to the Company by the Legislature, and as to the powers conferred by said charter; whereupon the Meeting adjourned, and was followed by a Meeting of the General Commissioners named in the act of incorporation.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The following General Commissioners were in attendance: Messrs. Duncan Cameron, E. P. Guion, C. L. Hinton, John S. Eaton, John D. Hawkins, Sr., and W. W. Holden.

On motion, it was directed that Books of subscription be opened on the first Monday in March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the following places, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to open said books, to wit:

At Raleigh—R. M. Saunders, G. W. Mordecai, E. P. Guion, and W. W. Holden.

Forestville—James D. Newsom, Hugh Owen, and Dr. W. M. Crenshaw.

Franklinton—Allen C. Perry, W. F. Hilliard, and Joseph Kearney.

Louisburg—John D. Hawkins, Sr., Dr. Willie Perry, Jno. G. King, and P. Hawkins.

Oxford—Rhodes N. Herndon, T. B. Venable, and Robert B. Gilliam.

Henderson—John S. Eaton, P. W. Wyche, and H. H. Burwell.

Ridgeway—Weldon N. Edwards, William J. Hawkins, George D. Baskerville, and Dr. Henry Plummer.

Warrenton—Dr. Stephen Davis, John V. Cawthon, John Somerville, and John White.

Gaston—William H. Wesson, Edmund Wilkins, and C. C. Pugh.

Petersburg—D'Arcy Paul, R. B. Bolling, A. G. McIlwaine, Edwin James, R. O. Britton, and H. D. Bird.

Richmond—Samuel Mordecai, William B. Hamilton, Samued Marx, Lewis Webb, James B. Dupey, and William Burr.

Norfolk—Walter H. Taylor, A. Milhado, R. W. Bowden, E. H. Pegram, P. W. Hinton and James Gordon.

The following form of subscriptions was submitted to the Meeting and approved; and the gentlemen above designated were requested, in opening Books of subscription, to use this form as a heading to the subscriptions respectively:

"We, the undersigned, oblige ourselves to pay for the number of shares by us subscribed, and as annexed to our respective names, to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company as incorporated by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session of 1850-'51: To be paid to the President and Directors of said Company, or to its authorized Agent, in such instalments and at such time as may be called for or directed by the stockholders in general meeting assembled."

In response to a call made upon him, Mr. Britton addressed the Meeting briefly in relation to the contemplated work. He said the people of Petersburg felt a deep interest in the re-construction of the Road; and if they should be cheered by prompt and decided action in favor of the enterprise on the part of the Counties through which the Road run, and, especially, on the part of the people of Raleigh, he thought he could safely say that Petersburg would take $100,000 of the stock. They might, and he believed they would, if necessary, take more. He spoke with confidence of the value of the investment, and expressed the opinion that the stock would yield handsome dividends.

The Meeting then adjourned.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *Chairman.*

GEORGE LITTLE, } *Secretaries.*
W. W. HOLDEN, }

A POPULAR BOOK. On Monday and Tuesday of last week the first Edition of "The Trial of Mrs. Simpson" was offered for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, and by Tuesday evening Seven hundred and Fifty copies had been disposed of; and at the end of the week only six copies were on hand—the publisher having been, in the mean time unable to supply several orders for copies by wholesale. We learn that in some instances it has been sold at 50 and 100 per cent above the retail prices.

A second edition will be ready for sale in a few days, and a third is now in press. Orders will be received, to be supplied as soon as possible by the publishers, E. J. Hale, & Son, Fayetteville, or A. S. Barnes, & Co. New York. *Fay. Observer.*

KOSSUTH. A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that Dr. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, has received despatches from Kossuth, the illustrious Hungarian statesman, desiring him to communicate to the United States Government his entreaty for its interference with the Turkish Government in favor of his release. Kossuth also expresses his desire to come to the United States. The Tribune's correspondent adds that Mr. Webster will reply favorably.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday, many petitions were presented. Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the acts relative to the coinage of silver half and quarter dollars, and dimes and half dimes. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The President's message in regard to obstructions to the fugitive act was taken up, and further discussed by Mr. Berrien, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Clay, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Downs. The question was taken on the motion to refer the message to the Committee on the Judiciary, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays none—and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the fortification bill was, after some proceedings, rejected by a large majority. The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and a general debate, embracing a number of topics, arose. The debate in committee was stopped. Five-minute speeches on amendments were delivered. The House took a recess till six o'clock. At that hour there was no quorum, and the roll was called. The bill was subsequently again taken up in committee, and proceedings thereon were continued till the adjournment.

Union of Tuesday last.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, several private bills were reported upon. Some private bills were passed. Several communications from the departments were received. Mr. John Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill without amendment, and with the recommendation that it do pass. The Senate took up the bill supplementary to the act providing that the money collected by military officers in California and New Mexico as duties or penalties be paid over to the treasury. Mr. Gwin spoke in favor of the payment of the money to the State of California, and a long discussion followed. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill from the House for the redution of the rates of postage was read a third time; when Mr. Borland expressed a wish to speak on the subject, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stanton, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution in favor of the excution of the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under an act of the late session, for the construction of the dry dock in California, and moved the previous question thereon. A motion to lay it on the table was rejected. The previous question was not seconded. Mr. Toombs moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and a discussion followed thereon; pending which the House went into committee on the civil and diplomatic bill. This bill was reported with amendments, which were concured in, and the bill was finally passed. The amendments of the Senate to the Military Academy bill were taken up in committee of the whole, and pending their cosideration the House took a recess.

At six o'clock the House met, and the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy were disposed of. The House went into committee upon the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the instalment due to Mexico, and payable on the 30th May, 1852, to the Mexican government, in conformity with the twelfth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mr. Bayly explained the bill; and Mr. Brooks, after some remarks, moved to amend the bill by providing that the President be authorized, as in regard to loans, to contract for the payment of the money with the highest bidder. A long discussion followed, and at half-past nine o'clock, without taking any question, the committee rose. The House directed that the debate shall be closed in committee on the bill after thirty minutes. The House took up the Senate joint resolution for the publication and distribution of the works of John Adams and Alexander Hamilion, and, after an amendment which was agreed to, the joint resolution was passed. The House then adjourned.

Union of Wednesday last.

PUBLIC MEETING. On Friday evening last, the Divisions of this City met at Temperance Hall, and with handsome illuminated transparencies, proceeded to the Baptist Church, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very respectable audiance had assembled, to hear the Addreses of the evening. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Bro. Daniel Culbreth, after which, Bro. G. M. L. Finch proceeded to address the congregation. Bro. F. selected for his subject, the strong claims of the Order of the Sons of Temperance upon all classes of the community for their sympathy and co-operation, in ridding the world from the monster evil, Intemperance. The speaker made no effort to captivate the fancy or please the ear of his auditory, but with strong reasoning and close logical argument appealed to their better judgment and to their philanthropy and patriotism, to come to the rescue in this noble work of reform.

Bro. George L. Gould was next introduced, who took for his theme the miseries of intemperance and the peculiar adaptation of the Order to remove the evil. The earnest and impressive manner of the speaker, his rich flow of thought and beautiful imagery of speech, commanded the earnest attention of all his hearers. And while he recounted with vivid eloquence the sufferings and degradation incident to inebriety, he depicted in still more glowing colors the beauties and blessings of "temperance, benevolence and brotherly love"—the three great cardinal principles of our Order.

We believe we speak the unanimous sentiment of every one present, when we say that all were delighted with the exercises, and many were convinced as to the truthfulness of the positions assumed, and the arguments advanced, by the speakers, on the occasion. *Spirit of the Age.*

GOOD CAUSE FOR ASTONISHMENT. The more candid of our Northern brethern—who not being partizan politicians can enjoy the luxury of speaking out their real sentiments—frankly admit their astonishment at the patience of the South. While Southern submissionists rejoice over every scornful permission given them to back out after blustering, Northern men cannot refrain from applauding their philosophical equanimity under wrongs and insults as unparalleled as they are unprovoked.

In a recent letter, in response to an invitation to a public dinner in New York city, Mr. Fennimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, makes the following frank admission. Can any Southern submissionist read the extract we subjoin, without feeling the blush of shame crimson his cheek?

In reference to the demeanor of the South in regard to the refusal of the North to surrender fugitive slaves, Mr. Cooper says:

"I have been astonished at the patience of the South, as connected with the manner in which the free States generally have treated their direct legal right to claim fugitives, and their high moral right to demand the punishment of those who employ agents to light the fire-brand in their midst. We have treated them not only unjustly, but with a cold-hearted unkindness, a selfish neglect and indifference, as much opposed to neighborly feeling as it is to sound policy. When the South talks of its right to withdraw, as a moral right, I defer to the justice of the pretension, if not to its wisdom."

And this comes from a Northern man, who neither now nor heretofore has professed any peculiar friendship for the South or its institutions.

Southern Press.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SMALL NOTES. We notice that the Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman are under the impression that the $1 and $2 notes, issues of the Bank of Fayetteville, have been prohibited by the act of the late Legislature, and will therefore be withdrawn from circulation by the Bank. The act only prohibits, *provided the prohibition shall meet the sanction of the stockholders.* We learn that there is no probability that the stockholders will sanction it; particularly as public opinion seems to set in favor of the small notes.

The argument of the Greensborough Patriot is the true argument, to-wit: if other States will issue their small notes, North Carolina had better do the same, and thereby keep out those of neighboring States. *Fay. Carolinian.*

CHEAP BLACKING FOR HARNESS. Melt two ounces of mutton-suet with six ounces of bees-wax, and six ounces of sugar-candy, two ounces of soft soap, and one ounce powdered indigo; melt and mix well; add a gill of turpentine. Lay it on with a sponge, and polish with a brush.

MARINE INSURANCE. A Marine Insurance Company, with a capital of $500,000, of which $100,000 had already been subscribed, was recently formed at San Francisco. It is the first institution of the kind ever established on the Pacific, and is sustained by the best buisness men in the city.

THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

BY W. CULLEN BRYANT.

Two dark-eyed maids, at shut of day,
Sat, where a river rolled away,
With calm, sad brows, and raven hair,
And one was pale, and both were fair.

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers unblown,
Bring forest blooms of name unknown,
Bring budding sprays from wood and wild,
To strew the bier of Love, the Child.

Close softly, fondly, while we weep,
His eyes, that death may seem like sleep;
And lay his hands, in sign of rest,
His waxen hands, across his breast.

And make his grave where violets hide,
Where star-flowers strew the rivulet's side,
And blue birds, in the mists of Spring,
Of cloudless skies and Summer sing.

Place near him, as ye lay him low,
His idle shafts, his loosened bow,
The silken band that oft around
His waggish eyes in mirth he wound.

But we shall mourn him long, and miss
His ready smile, his ready kiss,
The patter of his little feet,
Sweet frowns, and stammered phrases sweet;

And graver looks serene and high,
A light of Heaven in that young eye;
All these will haunt us, till the heart
Shall ache—and ache—and tears shall start;

The bow, the band, shall fall to dust,
The shining arrows waste with rust,
But he whom now, from sight of men,
We hide in earth, shall live again;

Shall break these clods, a form of light,
With nobler mien and clearer sight,
And in the eternal glory stand,
With those who wait at God's right hand.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, February 24, 6 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. Flour is steady, but not active—sales of 4,000 barrels at 4 56 a $4 68 for common to straight State brands; Southern 4 87 a $5; Genesee 4 94 a $5. Corn meal $3 12½. Rye flour $3 87.

The market for wheat is quiet—no sales reported. Genesee nominal at 1 14 a $1 16; red 95c. a $1 01. Corn more active—sales of 20,000 bushels at 64 a 65 cents for yellow; mixed 65 a 66 cents. Oats 44 a 48 cents. Rye 80 cents.

Provisions are firm—sales of 500 barrels pork at $12 50 for mess, and $9 50 for prime. Bacon firm. Lard 8½ a 8⅝ cents.

Groceries quiet—sales small—receipts of sugar increasing. New Orleans 5½ a 6½ cents. Molasses 30 a 31. Coffee quiet—sales small. Rio 10½ a 11 cents. Rice unchanged.

The cotton market is very much depressed, and prices declined, ½ cent per lb. since Saturday. The sales are 500 bales at 11 cents for middling Upland, and 11½ cents for middling Orleans, closing dull.

Tobacco presents no change. The stock continues light and holders firm.

Whiskey 21½ a 25½ cents per gallon.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

BOSTON, February 22, P. M.

ANOTHER ARREST IN BOSTON. The eighth arrest for aiding in the late riot and rescue of a fugitive slave was made this afternoon. The person was named Louis Hayden, a second-hand clothes dealer in Cambridge street, and one of the leading spirits among the negroes of this city. When taken to the marshal's, he remarked to a friend, who said that he was a smart man, that it took a smart man to perform the rescue. He was ordered to give bail in $3,000 for examination hereafter, which was promptly given by James N. Buffom, of Lynn, a noted Abolitionist. Hayden has heretofore stated, at meetings of the blacks, that he was a runaway slave, and that he would shoot any one who attempted to arrest him. The examination of Charles G. Davis is not yet concluded. Richard H. Dana, esq., one of the counsel for the fugitive Shadrack, testified to-day that he applied on Saturday, before the rescue, to Judge Shaw, of the supreme court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* for Shadrick, which was refused.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Daniel Culbreth, Mr. John Dennis, of Pittsboro', to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry King, of this City.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of David Hatchel, in Orange County, by John Allison, Esq., Mr. Samuel Hatchel, of Orange Co., son of Elisha Hatchel, dec'd., to Miss Matilda Stephens, of Milton, Caswell County, daughter of the late Dr. Stephens.

DIED,

At Red Hill, the residence of her husband, Richard V. Daniel, Esq., in the County of Granville, Mrs. Mary Grace Daniel, eldest daughter of the Hon. A. W. Venable, in the 23d year of her age. Young, lovely, and intellectual, with the superadded graces of decided piety, she has gone to those heavenly joys, from which the hearts that loved would not recall her, however they may suffer under the stroke which has wounded them. A short and violent illness of three days was closed by her death. Sorrow has overwhelmed the husband and family, to whom she was so dear; but submission to the will of God is rendered more easy by the assurance that it is only a translation of one ripe for Heaven, to its immediate possession. [COM.

KERR & MARBURY,
Successors to James P. Smith,
Importers and Dealers in
China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,
AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Rrittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.
Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.
R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.
Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

A Cook Wanted.
A GOOD Cook wanted, for this year, and for next, if she suits. Apply at this Office.
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1851. 34—tf.

Yeast Powders.
TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.
JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.
3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at
E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

North Carolina Almanac.
TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Braided Sack "Togas."
2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at
HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling
Handsome and Brilliant Prizes
To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.
We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed
Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!
The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the
Potent Influence of Wealth!
All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of
PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7 3 of	10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.
Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.
The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.
Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.
Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.
In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,
PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1851. 33—

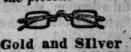
Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.
IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.
The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.
Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.
CH. C. RABOTEAU.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.
Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850, Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.
JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Winds o
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

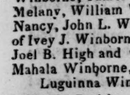
Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844—4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.
T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.
A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle,

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect. and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do,
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.
H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60¾
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with
Cameron, Hayward Edwards,
(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)
who have removed to
No. 161, Broadway, New York,
adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the
Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of
French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and
FANCY GOODS,
to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.
New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address
A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or towork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

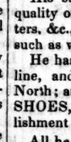
In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at
E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.
J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,
BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing
MUSIC,
a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.
PIANOS
from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.
Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,
Brass Band Instruments,
Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of
Farming Implements,
to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
Ana Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid
Ten Pin Alley;
where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,
IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL &* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade. The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

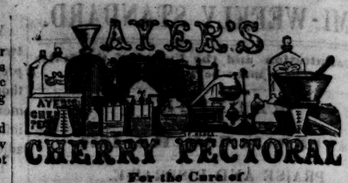
Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. a17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven Ct., 849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.
February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long